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wisely spend it all for this purpose alone, and should expect in due time a rich harvest from the seed thus sown. We hope the way will ere long be open for circulating the proposed review of this war; and then it ought, we think, to go forthwith into every neighborhood in the land. When the war is over, and the people return to sober reflection upon its guilt and its evils, then will be the seed-time of our cause; and its friends will not be true to their trust, to God or their country, if they fail to bring this subject, in all its magnitude and urgency, before the mass of our population through the length and breadth of the land.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the present war with Mexico, with all its crimes and woes, is a pretty fair specimen of the custom itself, as a compound of wickedness and folly.
2. That the war-spirit so extensively roused through the land by this war, is a species of moral poison, that ought by all good men to be rebuked and resisted as unchristian, immoral, and highly pernicious.
3. That the maxim, now so current, of *our country, right or wrong*, is subversive of God's authority as the Supreme Lawgiver of the Universe, incompatible with any fixed standard of duty, and likely, if not discarded by our people, to undermine their moral character, to flood the land with corruption, and turn the government into an irresponsible engine of wholesale wickedness.
4. That the vices, crimes and evils already occasioned by this war, should rouse all good men to new efforts for the utter abolition of the custom as an unchristian and suicidal method of settling national disputes.
5. That the readiness with which we plunged into this war, the eagerness with which so many of our people rushed at first to its fields of blood, and the disposition of Congress to carry it on, and of leading men in each party to support it, whether right or wrong, strikingly show how little security we have from such persons against the perpetual recurrence of war, and how much need there is of increased efforts to saturate the nation with pacific sentiments.
6. That the practice of mourning one day over the fall of our own countrymen in war, and exulting the next over the butchery of thrice as many of our enemies, is glaringly repugnant to Christian principle and common humanity.
7. That the prompt generosity of our people in relieving the victims of famine in a foreign land, when viewed in contrast with the wholesale destruction of the Mexicans by order of our government, shows how contrary war is to the best dictates of our nature, and how far it hardens or perverts our finest sensibilities.
8. That this war, when past, and its evils fresh in the minds of men, may and should be used as a most effective argument for our cause; and therefore we fully approve the course of our Executive Committee in offering so large a premium for the best review of the war, and trust it will in due time be scattered broadcast over the whole land, as a dissuasive from similar resorts to the sword in future.
9. That, regarding the Christian press and pulpit as the chief allies of our cause, we record with much pleasure the services they have the last year rendered it in the discharge of their appropriate duties as teachers of a religion whose motto is "peace on earth, good will to men."

10. That the loss to our cause, during the past year, of the venerable philanthropist, THOMAS CLARKSON, one of its earliest and ablest friends, and of the equally excellent and scarcely less distinguished JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, its munificent patron through life, is a call upon us from the Providence of God to supply their places with new zeal and fresh recruits in our great work.

11. That the cause of freedom and popular rights, the progress of general improvement, and especially the great enterprises of Christian benevolence and reform, imperatively demand peace as the settled, permanent policy of the world, and should unite all Christians, patriots and philanthropists in strenuous efforts for a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

12. That, while mourning over the war-spirit so rife the last year in many parts of our own country, we still rejoice in the belief, that the principles of peace are silently spreading over the earth, leading rulers, as well as people, in the most enlightened portions of the world, to adopt peaceful methods for the adjustment of their difficulties, and thus preparing the way for a final abandonment of the whole war system by all nations.

13. That it is pre-eminently the policy, as well as the duty of this nation, to cultivate the principles of peace.

ADDRESSES.

WE give only the substance of the addresses, but prefer to report them all in the first person instead of the third.

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The remarks which I shall offer, will be upon the last of the series of resolutions just read, viz., “that it is *pre-eminently the policy*, as well as the duty of the American nation to cultivate the principles of peace.”

In supporting this resolution, Sir, we would not convey the impression, that it is not for the interests of every nation, whatever may be its character or institutions, to avoid the calamity of war. When we look at this evil in its thousand aggravated and destructive forms; when we consider the awful waste of life and treasure that it has produced; the intense and wide-spread physical and mental suffering that it has occasioned; the desolation that it has brought upon villages, cities and nations; the heart-rending scenes which its accompaniments, disease, famine and fire, have unfolded, and the long train of moral evils which have flowed from it, we cannot but be astonished and grieved, that any people should be so reckless of their true interests, as madly to plunge into its horrors.

But, besides the general evils which are sure to come upon all who resort to war, there are special reasons why this nation should cultivate the principles and spirit of peace. *In the first place*, war is hostile to the prosperity of our nation, in its great commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests. It is in times of peace that we have attained to our present prosperity, wealth and renown, and been enabled to level the forests, build our cities, dig our canals, lay our railroads, erect our manufacturing establishments, extend our commerce over every sea, and unfurl our flag in every port. Had we, during the last thirty years, been engaged in war, rather than enjoying the blessings of peace, instead of our present prosperity, we should have been burdened by a vast national debt; our citizens would have been withdrawn from the pursuits of agriculture to fill our armies and ships of war, and thus have become consumers instead of producers; our merchant ships would have been liable to be captured, and in various ways the channels of business would have been obstructed, and the progress of the nation impeded.